

THE WHIG STANDARD.



Flag of the free: thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1844.

REMOVAL OF THE STANDARD OFFICE.

The Publication and Printing Office of the **WHIG STANDARD** is now located in the large building on the east side of Sixth street, four doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

THE "NATIVE AMERICANS," THE CATHOLICS, AND THE LOCOFOCO PRESS.

The Native American party having pursued a course towards the Catholics of this country, which that sect deems unjust and proscription, and the latter being numerous in many States, sufficient, perhaps, to give preponderance to that political scale into which they may throw their united weight, we perceive, what it was natural to expect, that the Locofoco papers in various parts of the country, are attempting to make the impression upon the Catholics that the Native American party is but the Whig party in disguise, and that the Whigs have a settled purpose of persecuting them for their religion, and of driving them from the polls. Now, we affirm, that there is not a particle of truth in these allegations; not a particle. So far from its being true that the Native American party is but the Whig party in disguise, it is a notorious fact that it is composed of at least two-thirds Locofocos. This has been admitted to us again and again by Democrats from Philadelphia and New York, who were well informed upon the subject, and who refused to have any connexion with the new party. The present "Native American" Mayor of New York, we believe, was never a Whig, but was a very decided Jackson man, though not an active politician.

How is it in Philadelphia? Those who know anything about the circumstances attending the rise of the "Native American" party in that city, knew that it grew out of the hostility engendered between the Irish Catholics, headed by Hugh Clark, and the Locofocos of the city and county, caused by the refusal of the Democratic Conference to nominate Clark, last fall, as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, James Hutchison having been nominated after a violent contest of a week, during which the utmost heat and rancor were displayed by the friends of the respective applicants for nomination.

Upon the rejection of Clark, and the nomination of Hutchison, Clark's friends seceded from the conference, joined those of Norton McMichael, the Whig nominee for sheriff, who was by their aid elected. Clark's friends also voted for, and by their support elected, the Whig candidates for county treasurer, county commissioner, and county auditor; they also voted for Mr. Conrad, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 4th district, C. J. Ingersoll's opponent, who, by their assistance, was near being elected. This opposition to the Democratic tickets provoked that party into denunciations and anathemas the most bitter and interperate against foreigners, and especially foreign Catholics, which were hurled at them upon all occasions, and at times and places during and subsequent to the election. The destruction of Mr. Clark's office and papers at the time of the riots shows that the feeling entertained towards him during and subsequent to the election was not abated. The destruction of his office was the act of those whom he had defeated by joining the Whigs. Is it all probable that the Whigs were concerned in destroying his office and papers?

But if any evidence were wanting to show to which political party the leading and prominent men belong who figure among the "Native Americans" in Philadelphia, we have it in the proceedings of "A Mass Meeting of Native Americans," held pursuant to announcement, in the district of Southwark, on the 25th instant. The proceedings of this meeting were published, by order, in the Philadelphia Sun, where we find them. The meeting was called to order, and "THOMAS D. GROVER" appointed president by acclamation. A number of vice presidents and secretaries were then appointed. Upon the president's name being mentioned, it was greeted with three cheers by the meeting. Mr. Grover being indisposed, it was on motion of Dr. Chalmers, unanimously resolved that Col. PAYNTER take the chair, which he did. This was all well enough—right, perfectly right. But who was THOMAS D. GROVER and Col. PAYNTER? The former has been one of the most prominent Democrats in Philadelphia ever since we can remem-

ber, and we were "younger once than we are now," and "Time has formed some wrinkles on our brow."

Col. PAYNTER has also been as distinguished as he has been an active member of the Democratic party, which he represented in Congress for two terms, having been a member of the 25th and 26th Congresses. Among the Vice Presidents and Secretaries we also recognise several active Democrats, and not a single Whig. We only allude to these facts to show how much truth there is in the assertion that the Native American party is the Whig party in disguise. We trust we need say no more to show the utter falsity of the assertion. If such be the fact, the Whigs have more cunning and adroitness than they have ever before exhibited, and must have managed with wonderful skill, not only to induce the most prominent and active Democratic leaders to join the party, but to enlist two or three Democrats into its ranks for one Whig! It seems to us that the Democratic papers which make this assertion, pay their own party but a poor compliment.

In what we have said, we have no intention to cast censure either upon the Native Americans or upon the Catholics. We are Whigs, and take no part or lot in the controversy. We abhor persecution, come from what quarter it may; at the same time, "the Natives" may be right in desiring an extension of the period during which immigrants to this country may become citizens.—Any alteration of the naturalization laws could only affect those who would be in foreign countries at the time they were altered, and, of course, none could complain. But any attempt to interfere with the rights acquired by naturalized citizens, if any such be contemplated, we shall most strenuously oppose.

MR. DALLAS AND THE BANK.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll has published an apologetic letter for the conduct of Mr. Dallas in voting for the recharter of the late Bank of the United States. Mr. Ingersoll's letter is dated the 26th instant, in reply to one addressed to him by a Mr. Hubbell, M. C., on the 12th—so that he has taken fourteen days to answer a letter which was written within twenty feet of him, and which was handed him by one of the Pages of the House. He writes from Philadelphia, the residence of Mr. Dallas, nine days after the adjournment of Congress, and may therefore be supposed to have advised with that gentleman, and to put the best face upon the affair which it will bear. And, after all, he only makes it the more apparent that Mr. Dallas was the advocate for the Bank, for the recharter of which he voted.

The simple question which Mr. Hubbell puts to Mr. Ingersoll is this: Did Mr. Dallas vote for the recharter of the United States Bank? The plain and direct answer would have been yes or no. If voting for it in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, while his individual judgment was against it, Mr. Ingersoll should have said so, and produced the evidence. But the case admitted of no such straight-forward course. Mr. Ingersoll had a tough question to answer, and he takes a round-about way of coming to it. He premises that the whole State of Pennsylvania were in favor of the Bank, and seems to think it a matter of course, that whatever tendencies that way which Mr. Dallas exhibited, were therefore excusable. The Legislature, he says, had adopted a resolution favorable to the recharter, and, superadded to all, Mr. Dallas had been beleaguered for three weeks by the friends of the Bank, and at last surrendered. Mr. Dallas not only consented to vote for the Bank, but actually introduced the bill into the Senate for its recharter—a most marvellous instance of obedience to instructions! He not simply presented the bill, but made a speech in its favor! All this, the facetious Mr. I. tells us, however, he did with a very wary face—he didn't like the job. But the people will suspect that he may do the same thing again with a "wary face."

No surer test of Mr. Ingersoll's low standard of political morals could be given, than is afforded by this pitiful apology for Dallas. It is quite apparent that Mr. I. thinks it nothing out of the way for a politician to truckle to the caprice of his constituents, and not merely surrender his vote, but stultify himself, and declare the popular sentiments his sentiments. We have no wish to arraign Mr. Dallas for his vote in obedience to the wishes of his constituents; but that he should rise in the Senate and belie his own conscientious conviction, by ADVOCATING the Bank Bill, was a degree of meanness which one would have thought none but his worst enemy would have charged upon him. Such, however, is the apology made for him by his friend.

After having offered the bill, made a speech in its favor, and voted for it, Mr. Dallas went home and turned over to be a red hot anti-bank man, because General Jackson had placed his veto upon it. The bill for which Mr. D. had voted was vetoed on the 10th of July, 1832—on the 16th, Congress adjourned, and Mr. Dallas returned to his constituents, where he found an immense Whig meeting assembled to denounce the Veto; and that circumstance, says Mr. Ingersoll, induced Mr. Dallas to declare against the Bank, because the friends of the Bank were opposed to the President!

Mr. Ingersoll endeavors to turn the whole affair of Mr. Dallas's advocacy of the Bank into a joke! A fine joke, truly! A clear case of double prostitution—first to the Bank, and then to Gen. Jackson—is, according to Mr. Ingersoll, a capital joke! If Mr. I. goes on at that rate, it will not be long before he "jokes" his friend out

of whatever character, political or moral, he may possess.

Mr. Ingersoll's unfortunate apology for Mr. Dallas reminds us of an anecdote we have been told of a lawyer "down South," who was called upon to defend a man for striking another upon the head with a hammer. The case was an indictment for assault and battery. The lawyer, who has more gravity than Lord Coke had learning, commenced his address to the jury, "May it please the court, and gentlemen of the jury, the indictment against my client is for a serious assault and battery upon one of his neighbors—the wound he has inflicted is a most serious one—and but for the providence of God, it must have proven mortal—"stop, sir," said the client, "I'll be damned if you don't hang me at this rate." The lawyer took his seat, greatly confused, and a more dexterous "limb of the law" was substituted in his place. We would advise Mr. Dallas to imitate the skull-cracking client, and obtain new counsel. The statute of limitations may save him from the penitentiary in this case, but it is quite apparent that Mr. Ingersoll will do him no good.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Convention of the Seventh Congressional District. There is no truer Whig or worthier Representative in the 28th Congress; he deserves a majority of thousands.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle contains an account of a Locofoco meeting held at Clarksville, in Georgia, which was attended by Col. Stanford, (heretofore the leader of the party.) Col. S. was called on for a speech. He did speak, and soon gave his quondam friends to understand that he was no supporter of Polk, but should go for Henry Clay. The meeting then tried to put him down, but being unable to do so, resorted to the expedient of withdrawing their forces. On calling for the Polk men to "come out," only about a third of the meeting went, and they subsequently returned to hear the truth as Col. S. laid it down. The speech produced the happiest effect.

BIG TENT.—The Lowell Courier says that a tent is being erected at Concord, (where the Whigs are to have a grand mass celebration on the 4th of July,) under which EIGHT THOUSAND people can be comfortably seated, and partake of a good dinner, which is to be free to all who come.

THE ALEXANDRIA CLAY CLUB will hold a meeting on Monday evening next; and, at 9 o'clock, with the Glee Club, will form a procession and proceed with a band of music through the streets. Here's a chance to return the visits of our Whig brothers of Alexandria. Who'll go?

Capt. Dearborn, of the brig Hartley, of this port, just arrived from Jamaica, has brought in a splendid green turtle, which he has politely presented to the Whigs, to be served up at the Whig Festival on the 4th of July.—Alex. Gaz.

We have the pleasure of a long friendship with the old salt of the brig Hartley, who, though often absent from his Whig friends, we are gratified to learn, still bears them in remembrance. It is just what might have been expected of him.

The Eaton (O.) Register contains an account of a spirited Whig meeting which was held in that town on the 18th instant. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, among others by Mr. C. F. Demsey, who has heretofore been one of the main pillars of Locofocoism in that county.

GOOD NEWS FROM VERMONT.—A gentleman of great intelligence writes from Vermont that the Locofocos of that State are deserting the Polk standard by hundreds. Polk's opposition to the interests of the wool-grower will operate very powerfully against him at the North.

Troy Whig.

NEW JERSEY.—Thus far the convention for framing a new constitution has decided that the Governor shall be chosen by the people once in three years; justices of the peace to be chosen by the people; the Legislature to have \$3 per day for forty days; after that period \$1 50.

It is in contemplation, says the Louisville Journal, to hold a Whig Convention at the Cumberland Gap, at the junction of the three States, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee, on the 5th of September next, to commemorate the first day's session of the Continental Congress.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—The St. Louis papers of the 18th inst., were hourly looking out for an outbreak at Nauvoo. The excitement in the neighborhood of Warsaw was hourly increasing, and nearly two thousand persons, armed and equipped, had placed themselves under the control of the Sheriff, to assist in arresting Jo Smith. The 19th instant was the day set for the general rendezvous of the forces, and unless the Executive has interfered in the matter, we are afraid it has, ere this, resulted in bloodshed.

Mr. Stephens, in his speech on Saturday night, referring to the ignorance which prevails in some quarters in relation to the tariff, and the gross misrepresentations which had been indulged respecting it, told an anecdote of a Georgia backwoodsman, who, being out hunting one day, and never having seen or heard of a steam car, approached the railroad in the pine glades, and saw a car approaching. Horror struck, he took to his heels and ran some two miles to the nearest house, when, being asked what was the matter, he replied, terror depicted on every feature, he did not know, unless the abominable tariff had broke loose!—Richmond Whig.

"KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION."

A large and most enthusiastic meeting was held in Spaulding's District, Prince George's County, Maryland, on the 26th inst., with a view of appointing delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Marlboro', on the 29th, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, John Addison, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William M. Maddox, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been organized, the following gentlemen were nominated and unanimously elected delegates to attend said Convention, viz: John Addison, Samuel Arnold, B. W. Young, William M. Maddox, and J. F. Naylor, Esqs.

Having accomplished the object for which the meeting was assembled, the Hon. J. M. M. Causin being loudly called for, arose, and delivered a most thrilling and eloquent address. He animadverted with great severity upon the pretended claims of Messrs. Polk and Dallas, and drew forth bursts of applause by his sparkling wit and withering sarcasm.

After discussing the tariff and its beneficial results, he concluded by calling on all present to keep their lamps burning and well trimmed for the coming contest. The approaching gubernatorial election he contended was one of the greatest magnitude and importance, not only to our own beloved State, but to the whole Union.

Maryland having already set such a glorious example, and given such a powerful impetus to the energy and patriotism of other States by the result of her Congressional election, would it not be mortifying and truly humiliating to suffer her to go by default, when we have the strength and the bone and sinew of the country on our side? Such a result cannot ensue and must not, and I again call upon you, said Mr. C., to rally once more in support of those great principles, which have been advocated and sustained by the purest patriots of the Revolution.

Let us rally and support the gubernatorial nomination—spare no effort or exertion on your part to effect such a glorious result, and you will merit the thanks of every true patriot in the land.

Mr. C. having concluded, on motion, it was Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of the National Intelligencer, the Whig Standard, and the Marlboro' Gazette, for publication.

After which, the meeting adjourned.
JOHN ADDISON, Chairman.
WM. M. MADDOX, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING IN MOYAMENSING.

A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held in Moyamensing Hall on Thursday evening. An immense number of Whigs were in attendance. The First District seems to be fully roused. Some excellent resolutions were offered, and were adopted by acclamation. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. E. Joy Morris, Mr. Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, and several other gentlemen. The best spirit prevailed. E. Joy Morris is evidently a great favorite, and deservedly so, with the Whigs of the First District.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE UNION AS IT IS!—At a public dinner given near Richmond, Virginia, last week, Mr. Botts made a spirited speech in favor of Whig principles, at the close of which he gave the following sentiment:

"The old thirteen States and their legitimate offspring."—An ignominious death and a felon's grave to the traitor that will dare subscribe to the sentiment of 'Annexation without the Union,' rather than 'the Union without Annexation.'

MR. CUSHING.—The New York Post, in referring to the fears which have been expressed in regard to Mr. Cushing, says:

The last news from the East India squadron was published in the Pennsylvania of the 26th of March, in an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the ship Brandywine, which carried Mr. Cushing from Bombay. The Brandywine, at the date of the letter, 20th December, was off Ceylon, in the Island of Ceylon, and the writer stated that they did not expect to reach Macao before the close of February. As the last dates from China are to about the 20th of that month, there is, therefore, no cause for anxiety. The next Liverpool steamship will probably bring news of the safe arrival of the embassy.

ACCIDENT!—Until we read the following article from the Exeter News Letter, we were at a loss to account satisfactorily for Mr. Polk's being defeated so often for Governor in a State of which he is said to be the "favorite son." The whole matter is now as clear to us, however, as the "enthusiasm" of the party is plain and palpable! The trouble with Mr. Polk now is, that he is not altogether beyond the range of like accidents!—Some folks are confounded unlucky in that way!

Augusta Chronicle.

"The Governor of Tennessee holds his office two years. Mr. Polk was elected in 1839, and was a candidate for re-election in 1841, when one of the merest accidents in the world prevented his success. It appeared, on counting the votes, that 'the other man's' pile was the largest; and what is very extraordinary, the same accident happened in 1843. I don't mention these circumstances as at all derogatory to Mr. Polk. I have never understood that his failure, either in 1841 or 1843, was owing to any want of exertion on his part, or the part of his friends, but simply to the want of votes! We all know that some very fine offices have been lost in this way."

GREAT ROBBERY.—On Monday night one of the baggage cars of the down train on the Utica and Schenectady railway became detached, and was left behind. The accident was not discovered until the train arrived at Schenectady. The baggage car was brought down by the next train, and a gentleman from Michigan, on examining his valise, which was in this car, found the lock had been picked, and ten thousand dollars in money taken from it. It is not known whether the robbery was committed on board the car during the night, or at some previous day between Detroit and Utica.

In Brooklyn the other night, a man who lay on the street, seemingly exhausted, was kindly assisted to his feet by a passer-by, and conducted in the direction in which he faintly indicated a desire to go. Arrived in a dark spot, however, he assaulted and attempted to rob his guide, who beat him off with some difficulty.

GENERAL HAMILTON—MR. RITCHIE—POCKET PATRIOTISM.

Believing that much of the agitation which has been attempted on the question of annexation, has been accomplished exclusively by desperate speculators in Texas lands and scrip, and political stock-jobbers and gamblers, we have not hesitated to express that opinion, and in this connexion we felt compelled to allude to the grossly indecorous conduct of Gen. Hamilton, in traversing the State and haranguing the people upon this question. Such a course on his part, so deeply interested as he is known to be in the fate of Texas, evinces a rudeness which nothing but desperation could nerve a man of refined sensibility to attempt. But it is not our purpose to dwell on the disregard of the propriety of life by Gen. H.—we have a very different object, which is to show that he has been moved alone by the influence of the pocket nerve, and all his gaseousness about principles, Southern rights and institutions, is mere "leather and prunella." In one of his speeches in Georgia, we forget which, he alluded to this supposed influence upon his course, indignantly repelling the idea that any such sordid motive should operate on him, and intimated that his interest in the country was not very large! This was all very well, and doubtless had an admirable effect upon his audience. Now it would scarcely be believed by these gaping admirers of Gen. H., that only two years ago, he was a most decided opponent of annexation, and denounced it as a measure pregnant with evil consequences, at the same time admitting that he had a "deep stake in the country." Such is, nevertheless, the fact, and in support of the assertion, we make the following extract from a letter of his published in the Charleston Mercury in 1842. Let the friends of this erring, visionary speculator in Texas lands and stocks, reconcile these sentiments with the late speeches which he has been making in Georgia, and then determine whether the boasted patriotism of Gen. H. is the more indebted to the pocket nerve or his love of country for its chief nourishment:

"I am also free to confess, that I do not desire to see the cause of Texas weakened in the United States, or in Europe, by an absurd and abortive effort to secure her annexation to this Union.—What man in his senses can believe, when the Constitution of the United States requires, under the treaty making power, the concurrence of two-thirds of the States in the Confederacy to such a measure, that it can be accomplished?—or that the effort in Congress would be attended by any other consequence, than a convulsive agitation throughout this country, of a most painful and portentous character? An agitation, however disastrous to ourselves, yet more prejudicial to Texas. In the meantime, the standing she holds would be impaired in the estimation of the great powers of Europe who have recognised her independence, and the admiration so recently entertained for her valor and enterprise, would be turned into contempt for her imbecility and weakness."

"The only probable effect of such an act of fatuity would be, to DRIVE GREAT BRITAIN INTO AN ALLIANCE WITH MEXICO, for which I know she has no natural or desired sympathy whatsoever."

"No! Texas has commenced her destiny as an independent power, and she must work out her salvation by the ploughshare and the sword."

"Her territory, for its superficial extent, comprehends the finest, most fertile, and most beautiful portion of the habitable globe. On this territory, her people, small as may be their numbers, are invincible. They are growing in their infancy like Hercules' space, and like him, will strangle ere long the serpents that coil around their cradle."

"Whilst I regret the undeserved prominence that has been given to my opinions in relation to the present crisis in Texas, yet I cannot but fearlessly avow them, although in opposition to those of my best friends, and perhaps of the public sentiment of the country itself. But what is the use of a firm conviction of what we conscientiously believe to be true, if it is not thus honestly expressed? For the sincerity of my convictions no guaranty can be required. I have a deep stake in the country. Independently of the pecuniary claims I have on her Government, (and which I know will be ultimately discharged with the utmost fidelity and honor,) I have a territorial and active agricultural interest in her soil, the safety of which depends on her security. But what is far more deeply interesting to me, I have staked my reputation with the four principal powers of Europe, that she is not only de facto independent, but is capable and worthy of being so."

Mr. Ritchie too, the venerable editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has stood forth conspicuous in this patriotic (?) struggle for Southern rights and Southern institutions! Heavens, how chivalric this gray headed knight of the "democracy" and Texas has borne himself through the fight! Day after day and week after week has he stood forth the bold and fearless supporter and defender of "Southern rights and institutions," and like a valiant, noble general, has poured forth one continued, unceasing fire upon the opponents of this great and glorious measure of annexation! And from all sides the shouts of the "democracy" have proclaimed, well done noble and devoted patriot! There would indeed be much to admire in the chivalrous bearing of the old gentleman, had not the editor of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig most unkindly unveiled the true character of this effervescent patriotism, in the following brief paragraph:

"Persons at a distance may be at a loss to know why it is that the Richmond Enquirer is so devoted to the cause of Texas as to lose sight of everything else in its advocacy of that single measure. I will give the reasons in a word: old Tom Ritchie owns about five thousand dollars worth of land in Texas. His son, Wm. Ritchie, has a debt of thirteen thousand dollars due him, for loaned money, from the Government of Texas, and which he has the right of taking in land at 50 cents per acre. Last of all, Tom Green, the son-in-law of old Ritchie, who has availed himself of the benefits of the bankrupt law in America, owns an estate of two hundred thousand dollars in Texas! Now, under these circumstances, almost any one would be for annexation, and I mention these facts that Ritchie & Co. may not have credit abroad for more patriotism than they are entitled to in their zeal for annexation."

These things speak volumes to the people of this country, and while they expose in all their naked deformity the secret promptings of all this zeal in the cause of annexation, they illustrate the desperation of these speculators, who, to secure a few thousand dollars, would drive this nation to war with a peaceable, unoffending neighbor, and sacrifice at the shrine of their unholy avarice the national honor and faith. Comment upon such a state of things would be superfluous; they need only to be known to draw down upon the actors the merited indignation of every patriot in the land.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.